

**THE WEATHER**  
Tonight and Thursday cloudy; probably snow; colder in north portion tonight. Maximum, 36; minimum, 27; range, 9; at 8 a.m., 28. Northeast winds; cloudy.

# The Evening Herald

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

Herald Phones: Editorial rooms, 167; business office 168; society editor, 1011; job printing department 924.

HIBURNE-CITIZEN.  
Vol. 26, No. 52.

## SENATE AND HOUSE SKIDMORE BILL FOR DON'T AGREE ON TRIMMING THE GOVERNOR

enate Passed General Banking Act This Afternoon After Restoring Appointive Power to the Governor.

### PROHIBITION ADVOCATES URGING SUBMISSION

question Is Being More Actively Agitated Today Than at Any Time Since the Legislature Convened.

(State Capital Bureau of Evening Herald,  
51 De Vargas Hotel,

Santa Fe, N. M., March 3.—It was stated authoritatively at 4 o'clock that the house Republican caucus had agreed to pass the Bursum tax commission bill, after amending it to district the state into five districts with a commissioner from each district, whose duties are understood will be in the nature of a tax inspector.

The senate is at work on the banking bill, with a prospect that it will be passed without material amendment other than to restore the appointive power to the governor.

The house caucus came in at 4 o'clock prepared to report on the following taxation measures:

The Bursum tax commission bill, the Taylor intangible property tax bill, the inheritance tax bill, and the Martinez-Trujillo mining property tax bill. The caucus is pledged to support and pass all four measures.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 3.—The house Republican caucus is in session this afternoon upon taxation measures with the special object of agreeing upon the Bursum tax commission bill, the text of which was printed in The Herald Monday. A substitute for his bill was reported to the house last night, but makes no essential changes in the bill as printed.

A meeting of the house taxation and revenue committee was held this morning when it was determined to report out the Clarke tax commission bill introduced in the house early in the session by Judge Mann. Some of the house Republicans are understood to be making a fight for an alternative commission, but it is believed that the house will pass the Bursum bill.

When the senate met this afternoon, the banking committee reported House Bill 244, the general banking act, with the recommendation that it be passed as amended by the senate committee. The senate committee had stricken out the house amendment providing that the state auditor shall appoint the bank examiner and restoring the appointive power to the governor. Upon motion of Mr. Holt the bill was made a special order for 3:30 this afternoon, and its passage is expected before the end of the afternoon session.

The restoration of the appointive power to the governor is regarded as significant of the attitude of a majority of the senate Republicans upon the bills directed at the governor. The sheep sanitary board bill and the traveling auditor bill, it is said this afternoon, are tied up in the senate, because of opposition to the peanut politics involved in them.

On the other hand it is stated that the house is determined to insist upon the passage of these bills and that no senate bill will be passed by the house until the traveling auditor bill and the sheep board bill have been acted on in the senate. As concerning this it is pointed out that all senate bills which have been reported to the house, including a large number which were on yesterday's calendar, have been referred to the steering committee, where it is said they can be held under the two-thirds rule until the house has forced the passage of its bills.

The rule requiring a two-thirds vote of the house to recall a bill from the committee has other uses than to prevent consideration of the prohibition amendment is now pointed out, since if the steering committee stands its ground the house Republican caucus will be in a strong position.

Advocates of the submission of a prohibition amendment said this afternoon that there were enough votes in the house to pass the submission bill if it could be gotten from the committee. As the question is more active at this time than since the opening of the session, considerable numbers of prohibition petitions are being received and both the submission advocates and the anti forces are hard at work.

### ARMORY BILLS PASS.

Something of the causes behind the filibuster in the senate last night came out in the vote this afternoon in which Senator Laughran's bill passed the senate. The bill provides for the

## SKIDMORE BILL FOR THE DIRECT PRIMARY IN COUNTIES

Measure Introduced in House  
Today Understood to Contain  
Views of the Republican  
State Chairman.

### DISTRICT AND STATE CONVENTIONS PROVIDED

Rigid Rules Laid Down for  
Conduct of Primary Elec-  
tions, Largely Along Lines  
of Walton Measure.

(State Capital Bureau  
(Evening Herald),  
51 De Vargas Hotel,

Santa Fe, N. M., March 3.—Representative Skidmore of Colfax county today introduced in the house a primary election law which it is understood embodies the views of Ralph Ely, the Republican state chairman, upon the regulation of primary elections. In its general provisions as to management of the primary ballot the bill follows the lines of the Walton bill introduced in the senate last week. There is this essential change. The Skidmore bill provides for delegate conventions for the nomination of district nominees, where the legislative or judicial district consists of more than one county, and also for nominations for state offices.

For county nominations the direct primary nominating system is provided. The provisions of the bill follow:

If it enacted by the legislature of the state of New Mexico:

Section 1. All nominations of candidates for election to public offices must be made as provided in this act to entitle the names of candidates to be placed upon the official ballots.

Section 2. All such nominations for county and district offices, when the district comprises one county or less than one county, and municipal and school district offices shall be made by a direct vote of the electors as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. All such nominations for state and district offices, when the district comprises more than one county, shall be made at delegate conventions, and the delegates thereto shall be selected by the electors of the several parties by a direct vote in primary election to be held in each voting precinct as hereinafter provided.

Section 4. All primary elections of all political parties shall be held on the same day and at the same place in each voting precinct, and shall be conducted in the same manner as general elections are held and conducted and under the same regulations of law, and by judges and clerks of election to be appointed by the board of county commissioners in each county.

Section 5. At each primary election to be held as aforesaid there shall be a separate ballot box and poll books for each political party, and no voter can have a vote deposited in more than one such ballot box, and his name shall be recorded on the poll books of the party with which he votes.

Section 6. The day for holding primary elections shall be Saturday before the day of any general election for which nominations are to be made and on that day the electors of each political party at each primary election shall vote for the nominees of such party for all county, district, municipal and school, district offices as hereinbefore provided in section numbered 2, and for the selection of delegates to the state and district conventions hereinbefore provided for in section numbered 4.

The state and district conventions of all political parties shall be held on the first Wednesday following the day of the primary election at places fixed by the call of regularly constituted committees of the several political parties, which calls shall be published at least two weeks before the primary election. Provided, that the district conventions shall be held at places within the districts for which nominations are to be made.

Section 7. The regular precincts in each county shall constitute the voting precincts for the purpose of holding primary and general elections, but in all cases where the number of voters in the ordinary precinct shall exceed 250 it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners in each county to divide such precinct for voting purposes into two or more voting precincts, as may be necessary, and to appoint separate boards of registration and election officers for each subdivision so made.

Section 8. Thirty days before any such primary electing the board of county commissioners in each county shall appoint a board of registration for each voting precinct, each board to consist of three members, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party at the time of their appointment. The county clerk shall furnish each board of registration with a list of the voters registered in their precinct at the last preceding general election for their assistance and information. The

county clerk shall at the expense of the county cause to be prepared and printed registration books for the use of the boards of registration, and also blanks to be filled up, signed and sworn to before the registration boards by applicants for registration, or before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths. Such blanks shall be so prepared as readily to enable the applicant to state that he is a native-born citizen of the United States or a naturalized citizen, giving the date when and the court where naturalized, or stating that he is a citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization, giving the date when and the court where his father was naturalized, and also so as to show a sufficient residence in the state, county and precinct to qualify him to vote at the next general election, and the name of the political party with which he was affiliated at the last general election and, if he desires to change his political affiliation, the name of the party with which he desires to affiliate at the general election for which nominations are to be made at the approaching primary election; and it shall be the duty of the boards of registration to require from each applicant such a statement properly sworn, before his name can be registered, all of such statements to be returned by the boards of registration to the county clerk to be preserved in his office—after the first registration of voters under this law it shall not be necessary for subsequent boards of registration to require the making of such statements by voters already registered, but only from all new applicants who have not previously been registered in the voting precinct. Such registration shall also serve as the registration for the next general election, but the same boards of registration shall again assemble two weeks before the day of each general election and shall remain in session not less than three days for the purpose of revising, correcting and adding names to or striking names from the registration list. Each board of registration shall assemble at a time and place within each voting precinct to be designated by the board of county commissioners, not more than six days after their appointment, and shall remain in session at such time not less than five days for the purpose of registering all qualified voters, and shall be in session not less than six hours each day; and shall also assemble thereafter on each Saturday up to one week before the day of primary elections, and shall then close the registration books. The registration books shall be made in triplicate, of which one copy shall be returned to the county clerk and one copy shall be left with the board of registration of each voting precinct to be delivered to the judges of election in such voting precinct on or before the morning of the day of the primary election before the opening of the election.

Section 9. When any applicant for registration shall be absent or prevented in any way from appearing in person before the board of registration, any other qualified voter of the precinct who has a sufficient knowledge of the qualifications of the would-be voter to make the statements under oath hereinbefore provided for, may make and swear to an application for the absent voter in the same manner as the applicant himself might if personally present; and any false statements made by any applicant for registration, or by the person applying in his place for his registration, shall be deemed perjury and punishable accordingly.

Section 10. When the board of registration shall assemble for the purpose of performing their duties they shall take and subscribe an oath that they and each of them will faithfully and impartially discharge according to law their duties as members of such board of registration to the best of their ability, the form of which oath shall be printed at the head of the registration books to be furnished to the boards of registration by the county clerk.

Section 11. Only those persons whose names shall be registered as voters by the board of registration, as shown by the registration books furnished to the judges of election and to the county clerk, shall have the right to vote in the election for which such registration is made; and no person shall be permitted to vote for the nomination of any candidate of any political party with which he was not affiliated at the last general election unless he shall have declared his desire to change his political affiliation and designated the party with which he desired to affiliate at the approaching general election at the time of registration as hereinbefore provided in section numbered 8.

Section 12. Should any board of registration vitally and knowingly refuse to register the name of any legal voter, or should any such board register the name of any person as a legal voter knowing him not to be such, the members of the board shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250, or to imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or in both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; provided, however, that any member of such board may enter or cause to be entered upon the registration books his dissent from the action of the board in any such case, and if he shall do so he cannot then be prosecuted for participation in the action of the board.

Section 13. In each voting precinct where the number of voters cast at the last preceding general election did not exceed 100, each member of the board of registration shall receive the sum of \$3 per day for the time actually and necessarily given to the performance of such services, and in each voting precinct where the number of such voters at the last

## SENATE MAJORITY MAKES NOISE LIKE UNTO A ROMAN MOB

Ordinarily Gentle Gentlemen  
Murmur Audibly Over Mysterious  
Grievances and Floor  
Walker Is Worried.

### ROMERO INSISTS ON THE READING IN FULL

Fortunately Compilation of the  
Laws Was Not Up For Pass-  
age or Members of Upper  
House Would Be At It Yet.

(State Capital Bureau  
(Evening Herald),  
51 De Vargas Hotel,

Santa Fe, N. M., March 3.—Trouble masked and mysterious but plainly portentous has broken out among the ordinarily tractable members of the two-thirds Republican majority in the New Mexico state senate. For several days it has been brewing sufficiently near to the surface for those who run to read, and it now appears that the difference in the majority caucus over the terms of the Hinkley county unit school tax bill were but the necessary addition to a situation already so strained as to cause the break.

Monday night in the senate's first night's session of the assembly adjourned, Senators Clarke, Page and Romero voted with one exception against every bill which Sena or Holt, the majority floor leader, moved for passage.

Yesterday afternoon when the senate met at 3 o'clock a recess immediately was moved until 4:30 and the members of the majority went into caucus. That is, all of them went into caucus but Senator Clark and Senator Page. These gentlemen did not seem to be in any haste to join their

Section 14. All primary elections of all political parties shall be held on the same day and at the same place in each voting precinct, and shall be conducted in the same manner as general elections are held and conducted and under the same regulations of law, and by judges and clerks of election to be appointed by the board of county commissioners in each county.

Section 15. The day for holding primary elections shall be Saturday before the day of any general election for which nominations are to be made and on that day the electors of each political party at each primary election shall vote for the nominees of such party for all county, district, municipal and school, district offices as hereinbefore provided in section numbered 2, and for the selection of delegates to the state and district conventions hereinbefore provided for in section numbered 4.

The state and district conventions of all political parties shall be held on the first Wednesday following the day of the primary election at places fixed by the call of regularly constituted committees of the several political parties, which calls shall be published at least two weeks before the primary election. Provided, that the district conventions shall be held at places within the districts for which nominations are to be made.

Section 16. The regular precincts in each county shall constitute the voting precincts for the purpose of holding primary and general elections, but in all cases where the number of voters in the ordinary precinct shall exceed 250 it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners in each county to divide such precinct for voting purposes into two or more voting precincts, as may be necessary, and to appoint separate boards of registration and election officers for each subdivision so made.

Section 17. Thirty days before any such primary electing the board of county commissioners in each county shall appoint a board of registration for each voting precinct, each board to consist of three members, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party at the time of their appointment. The county clerk shall furnish each board of registration with a list of the voters registered in their precinct at the last preceding general election for their assistance and information. The

associates, and their customary deliberation was so much intensified that Senator Miera, chairman of the caucus, found it necessary to go up to the senate chamber and reason with them to the end that they finally accompanied him to the committee room. There the Republican members remained until close to 5 o'clock, when upon re-convening, the senate immediately adjourned to 8 o'clock. No business had been transacted but the reading of a prohibition petition or two and some committee reports.

When the senate convened last night at 8 o'clock a half dozen new bills were read and referred; a couple of dozen house bills were read and referred and some committee reports received.

Of these latter, three bills were passed, Senate Bill No. 142, renewing the appropriations for charitable institutions made in 1909; Senate Bill 167, empowering the state treasurer to borrow money from certain funds to pay interest on the state debt, and Senate Bill No. 168, to prohibit diversion of money from certain state funds without specific provision of law. The first named bill went through unanimously. On the two latter, which are revenue finance measures, Senators Hartt and Romero voted no. They voted with firmness and dispatch.

Mr. Page, who had voted against the Montoya repeal of the 12 road tax, House Bill No. 1, in the senate Monday night, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was tabled, and this was done. The bill was left helpless on the table, and the reconsideration presumably was taken to avoid the plain violation of a Republican campaign pledge, which proclaimed the party policy in favor of such a repeal.

The calendar having been reached, four enrolled and engrossed bills were ready for reading, as the senate rules require. These were Senate Bills 156, and 158, the law library management bill, which in its original form was lost, strayed or otherwise diverted, and the bill fixing court terms in the third judicial district, and Senate Bills 37 and 77, relative to garnishments and amending the tax list publication law.

Senator Holt, the floor leader, and for the time being at least excusably absent, having been pressed by the Hinkley county unit school tax bill, moved to reconsider the bill, and the majority reluctantly gave way. The calendar having been reached, four enrolled and engrossed bills were ready for reading, as the senate rules require. These were Senate Bills 156, and 158, the law library management bill, which in its original form was lost, strayed or otherwise diverted, and the bill fixing court terms in the third judicial district, and Senate Bills 37 and 77, relative to garnishments and amending the tax list publication law.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

The calendar having been reached, four enrolled and engrossed bills were ready for reading, as the senate rules require. These were Senate Bills 156, and 158, the law library management bill, which in its original form was lost, strayed or otherwise diverted, and the bill fixing court terms in the third judicial district, and Senate Bills 37 and 77, relative to garnishments and amending the tax list publication law.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.

Washington, March 3.—The sixty-third congress swung into the last twenty-four hours of its life today, confronted with a mass and jumble of work which must be done before noon tomorrow. Both house and senate will be in practically continuous session until adjournment. One by one the accumulation of bills and resolutions was being disposed of and sent to the White House for President Wilson's signature, cut the closing hours were not without threats of failure for some measure.